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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 3th An airrest. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Two Disappearances.

The wonderful campaign now ending will be remembered as a campaign of sudden disappearances. Among them the following may be recorded:

The disappearance of all argument for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. Previously to the nomination of BRYAN, the silverites made a show of discussing the financial question. Soon after BRYAN took the field, all attempts at reasonable discussion ceased abruptly on the part of his supporters. This is one of the most remarkable, yet least remarked, features of the campaign. Neither on the stump by the few intelligent speakers for BRYAN and free silver, nor in the few intelligent and respectable newspapers engaged in promoting Mr. BRYAN's election, has there been for months any pretence of controversial logic. Argument for BRYAN and free silver disappeared early; it was replaced by a bold appeal to the dishonest impulses of debtors, who might profit by the repudiation of honest debts, public and private; and this, in turn, by yet wickeder and more desperate appeal to the basest passions of man in his civic relations, hatred of the more prosperous, sullen discontent with the restraints of law and order, greed for the spoils of riot, revolution, and anarchy.

The second disappearance to be noted is that of BRYAN himself as he was presented to the country for votes at the outset. The young student of public affairs, ardent and conscientious, if inexperienced; the apostle of new ideals of government, lofty and disinterested, if mistaken; the man of the people, devoted to the people's interests; the amiable and winning gentleman, respectable in his private life and admirable and honorable in his private character, has disappeared from view, utterly and forever. the place of that fabricated and fictitious personality stands the real BRYAN, the shallow, ignorant, unprincipled adventurer and buffoon; with talent for trimicry and nothing else; such a man, as as been said, as never before in this counby aspired to its chief office.

There is no parallel to this simultaneous disappearance of both cause and candidate.

No. It Is Dead and Burted!

The Mobile Register, Popocrat, attempts to revive for present effect an ancient and extinct issue:

"We impress upon Democrats the fact that behind the Republican party stands the Force bill." It is not so. The Force bill is dead. It

expired in 1892, four years ago. THE Sun killed it by making it the principal issue in the Presidential election of that year. "No Force Bill, no Negro Dominawas the war cry, and it won the fight. It insured the election of GROVER CLEVELAND, who would probably have been beaten but for the consolidation of the Southern Democracy which was thus brought about.

This was a high price to pay, perhaps, for ving the Force Bill its quietus, but und the circumstances we would do it again.

But we object to the attempt of our Me bile contemporary to bring the dead thing back to life. There is not in the proceedings or utterances of the Republicans of 1896 a single indication of a desire to res urrect the Force Bill. It is dead and buried. and by this time it stinketh: and nobody in any part of the country, except the Mobile Register, wants ever to hear of it again.

Ichabod!

At a Popocratic meeting on Monday night the principal speaker held this Bryanesque language in regard to corporations:

"I would not antagonize the latter [corporations], but we demand fair dealing. We say to them: 'You may be mistaken, but it looks as though you are all under the thumb-screws of Jons Bull, and we tell you England can't control our Government or our peopl Banks, savings institutions, frust companies, railroads, all are combined, apparently, to oppress the people more than in open revolution. It means the destruction of our institutions, and so we make war on every

The meeting was held in Baltimore. The speaker was the Hon. ARTHUR PUE GOR-MAN, a Senator in Congress, a man who has been, and personally is to-day, active in the management of corporations, a man whose conscience and sympathies must revolt at the stuff he is talking and the work he is doing in this campaign. In pleading for the cause of the enemies of thrift and good order he is ruining the political power consummate skill amounting almost to genius. He has allied himself with the enemies of his country, the debasers of the Democ racy, and he must have his reward.

It is too bad. He has done, in his time. good service to his country and his party. That might be remembered in abatement of his offence. But it will not be. He has wiped out an honorable history. In this great contest between honor and infamy he has deliberately chosen the baser side.

One Way of Raising Money.

One of the Spanish Generals commanding in Central Cuba has given notice that those merchants who refuse to accept the new paper currency at its face value will be shot as enemies of Spain. That is one of the new and impressive Spanish ways of raising | ment when the obstruction of Clevelandism

a loan for the war. We are not surprised that all the merchants and all the other people of the locality promptly accepted the green stuff, and good as gold. They did not want to be of Las Cabañas, and as it was when shot. If the General had ordered them to he presented the case of maltreated accept it at twice its face value, they would | American prisoners. Gen. Lee has not probably have agreed to that rather than suf- | shrunk from the performance of those confer trial by court-martial, and then stand up | sular duties which may have been disagreebefore a firing squad. Lots of men would | ble. He has proudly upheld the American surrender their money rather than be shot. flag at Havana. True it is that it This truth was often illustrated in our has been out of his power to decountry in old times upon the Western liver the suggestion that if Spain plains when a stage coach was "held up" at the point of the revolver or the rifle. The passengers would rather shell out civilized warfare. Once upon a time this seem antediluvian, Mr. Oakley would rebein be glad to stop fighting to their boots. Government gave Spain to understand that join that the New Woman, like the Old, can be taking of the pichicula.

Even in our own day we often hear of the holding up of a railrend train out West by a band of desperadoes, who proceed to make collections at the mouth of their shooting-irons. Even in country districts near New York, when a wayward farmer, wending his way homeward in the dark, hears a man behind a tree cry out "Put up your hands!" he is apt to put them up rather than pay the price of disobedience; and then the villain goes through his pocket, while a pal stands ready to shoot. Incidents of the kind illustrate Spain's method of raising money in Cuba. It is thus, also, that depreciated paper cur rency is appreciated there. When MEL GUIZO points his gun at an unarmed merchant, and tells him that the paper he offers is as good as the gold he desires to get, the merchant may not be anxious to deny the

proposition under the circumstances. It is true that WEYLER has failed to keep the currency up to the par of gold in Havana. But there is a good reason for that. The banks and the Stock Exchange were too strong for him; and, if he had tried to shoot them, they might have got the first shot. He imprisoned some people and banished others; but that did not help him to get their gold, or make them take his paper. And so, after a month of failure, he had to stand still while the bogus currency fell far

below its face value. We have noticed one interesting thing in that thinly settled part of Cuba where shooting is the penalty of disobedience. While the merchants say that the forced loan is as good as gold, they raise the price of their merchandise when they accept the paper in payment for it. They tell their customers that things have risen on account of the war and the deraugement of trade; and as WEYLER himself admits that this is true, how can be shoot or imprison a man for saving it or for charging up accordingly? Things are dear at this time all over Cuba, though paper currency is plentiful; and this is a truth that must be recognized in trade, despite the scarcity of gold.

At this distance from Hayana we are un able to see what WEYLER and MELGUIZO can do about it. The banks, the Stock Exchange, and the traders at most places in Cuba have an advantage, and it does not enure to the glory of Spain. WEYLER has held up the stage coach; but the passengers put their cunning against his ferocity.

Our Consul-General at Havana.

The official line of conduct followed by Gen. FITZHUGH LEE since his arrival at Havans has been marked by judgment and moral courage. He is watchful, zealous, discreet. and resolute. His duties are exceedingly perplexing at times, but he has successfully performed them. Between his own Government and the administration of the Captain-General of Cuba he has frequently been placed in a trying situation; but he has always got out of it with honor.

When he arrived in Hayana four months ago he was received with suspicion at the palace, and was made the subject of hostile remarks in the press that spoke for the palace. He was represented as a bellicose American, who would seek to irritate Spain, who was in sympathy with the insurgents, who had secret instructions that were unfriendly to Spanish authority, and who would not scruple to perform acts provocative of war between Spain and the United States. One of the semi-official organs at Havana printed remarks about him that he might easily have regarded as insulting to his office, and that seemed to be designed to incite violence against him. It looked at one time as though he would be deprived of some of the privileges that belong to his consulate, such as the privilege of inquiring into the treatment of Americans in prison, or that of defending Americans against whom charges might be brought. or that of gaining desirable information. It is probable that these things annoyed had seen actual service; he had gained useful experience in public life, and he was

Virginian of dignified manners. When he first visited Gen. WEYLER at the palace, by invitation, in June last, his reception was satisfactory. The Spanish repesentative was guarded in his address and eemingly desirous of making a favorable impression, as also, doubtless, was Gen. L.E.E. for it was important to both of them that their official intercourse should be conducted in a manner conducive to a proper understanding of such questions as might afterward be brought up for adjustment. A number of foolish stories about that interview were printed in the United States soon after ts occurrence, but we are enabled to say that there was no quarrelling at it, and that each party gave information to the other such as promised to be serviceable in the

removal of misapprehensions. From that time to this, during a period of between four and five months, Gen. LEE has steadily nursued the course that is becoming for a representative of the United States in a country that is the arena of a war in which we cannot refrain from taking a benevolent interest, yet in which this Gov-

ernment has refrained from interference. Gen. LEE has done what he could for the protection of accused or wronged American citizens; he has striven, and frequently with success, to secure the removal of causes of complaint; he has brought a number of serious cases to the attention of the which he has created and maintained by a | State Department at Washington; he has | tion and discussion a far larger immunity obtained the release of prisoners unjustly confined; he has rendered valuable service to the incarcerated crew of the ship Competitor; he has carefully investigated all reports relative to the destruction of American property in Cuba, that Spain may be held to her responsibility in due time; he has, in repeated instances, asserted the rights of American ship captains; he has enforced respect for the authority of his Govern ment, and he has successfully laid claim to all the privileges possessed by the Consula

of other powers at Havana. We are not aware that he has neglected any one of the duties of his office; and it will probably be found, when the despatches sent to Washington by him are published, that he has communicated information which may affect the policy of this Governshall be removed out of the way. Upon several occasions marked resolution has presented to WEYLER the affronting nois to wage war upon the Cubans she had better observe the laws and customs of

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there would have to be an end to her manifestations of savagery in Cuba; but that was more than twenty years ago, or during the ten years' war.

It has not been the lot of Gen. LEE to perform any signal or valiant act as Consul-General at Havana; but we can say that he has been a faithful incumbent of his office. It might be to his advantage if some of the despatches which he has sent to Washington during the past few months were printed for public information.

Women in Public Life; an Englishman's Plea Against Them.

The advocates of woman's suffrage will be surprised to see the grounds on which in the October number of the Ninetecuth Century Mr. CHARLES SELEY OAKLEY OPposes the admission of women to parliamentary assemblies. Of course, if women are to vote for members of the House of Commons or for members of the House of Representatives, they cannot be long barred out of those bodies; but Mr. OAKLEY insists that to let them in would be dangerous to the men and to the community at large. What is the source of this danger? The

source is the influence exercised by woman

over man, an influence so incessant, so egregious and so unescapable, that man, in self-defence and in order to secure freedom of discussion, is compelled to shut her out from those council chambers wherein laws are made and administrative measures determined. According to Mr. OAKLEY there is and can be no such thing as bold and searching freedom of discussion in assemblies where men as well as women are disputants. He recalls with a word of approval Dr. Johnson's saying, that the influence of woman over man was so supereminent that the law had wisely deprived her of all the legal rights which could possibly be withheld from her. But how would this sexual influence be mischievously exercised where women took part in debates? Mr. OAKLEY undertakes to show the harmful effects of it in the mixed-discussion clubs, the Parish Councils, the Municipal Councils, and the Boards of Guardians of the Poor, to which women are already admissible in England. He contends that in mixed-discussion clubs the arguments of the women are not really met and answered; the men are conscious that they do not dissect and answer them as thoroughly as they can, or as they would answer their fellow men. What one sees is simply another phase of the usual social game; the mixed debating clubs are like mixed lawn tennis; the real, unapproachable "serve" does not get delivered by the man to the woman, not even to the professed lawn tennis playing woman. If the masculine server has had a nice father and mother, his instincts prevent him from delivering it. In the matter of physical rivalry, women are more ready to recognize this, but although in mixed debating clubs precisely the same thing happens, it is not so readily acknowledged by the sex. Now, why are not the feminine arguments fairly met and stoutly answered? Because the man fears loss of favor. The retaliation of fair argument he does not fear, but something else. something disturbing of social pleasantnesses to come. The consequence is that the women are apt to go prosing on with measureless belief in themselves innocent of the sturdy interruption which would be administered to males. Aside from the principal objection that truth is never thrashed out in this way, there is mischief even in this selfdelusion cultivated in the females. It leaves in them the sense that the thing which is not is, and this is a sense to which, as a sex, they are already prone. It leaves in them, moreover, a sense of having vanquished males and left them behind, from which comfortable platform the females step forth to other and more practical conquests. Mr. OAKLEY goes on to say that in parish

councils, the village hind, who for centuries has possessed no initiative, does in Gen. LEE; but he waited his time, in a time pluck up courage to assert some of his spirit of forbearance. He was a soldier; he new-won rights, provided only men are present There are parishes it seems where peasants and small tradesmen can be brought to vote one of their own number into the chair in the presence of the parson and the squire. But put a woman or two among them, and the peasant and the small tradesman will stand tongue-tied in her presence. She herself will rise with easy nerve, and will perhaps speak an hour or two; but if, as more often happens, her remarks are on the Tory side, the case of the uninfluential will never get presented. If the lady happens to be a titled one, and it happens very frequently, then her influence in silencing discussion and in managing to get things decided in her own way, will be out of all proportion to the position which she would have held there as a man of whatever station. In a word, the presence of a woman or two may make parish councils inoperative on the side of the peasant forever. But, if the mischief of a woman's presence, owing to the unfair influence which she exercises in debate, can be more distinctly recognized on the small but important stage of a parish council, it can, according to Mr. OAKLEY, be recognized as harmful over a wider area, and as injuriously affecting more general interests, in a municipal council. As to her participation in debate among the Guardians of the Poor, the effect of this has been, it is alleged, to stop the free play of rational remark and contradiction, and to secure for her own share of asserfrom criticism, by reason of her sex, than her influence and position could give, were she a male. Thus, in spite of a woman's special aptitude for finding out certain facts of public import, Mr. OAKLEY holds that the license of uncontradicted assertion, which by reason of her sex will almost always be conceded to her, must outbalance

the advantage of her sitting even on boards. To sum up his paradoxical position Mr. OAKLEY maintains that the radical relations of man to woman were settled by nature long ago; that these are incompatible with an uncompromising sifting of truth in public debate; yet that this public debate, whether in the large field of legislatures or in the lesser fields of parish and municipal councils, hospital heards, boards of Guardians of the Poor, and especially boards concerned with education, is of more importance to a nation than any other thing. What is here meant by the radbeen required of him, as it was when he leal relations of man to woman? Mr. OAKLEY means that, provided we neglect assured the General that to them it was as tice that had been posted at the gate the finer issues which are secondary results and after-growths, the courtesy of man to woman, which always has been and always will be exhibited, is founded on the fear of retaliation in the event of discourtesy being shown; but it is a very different retaliation from that which man would apprehend from his fellow man. The retaliation in this case is, we repeat, the loss of favor, and the whole attitude of man toward woman is a request for favor. If

dispense favor, except, perhaps, [that she wishes to be asked for it rather more frequently and more earnestly, and that she dispenses less. It results from this onesided situation that, in discussion, woman, within her womanly limits, speaks to man pretty much as she likes, and will continue to do so. She will continue to do so, whether Emperors or Presidents govern, and whatever be the limits of suffrage. She will do so, not as voter nor as nonvoter, but as woman. There is no form of government which has not been already tried, and in every one the relation of man to woman has been, from the woman's point of view, precisely the same; that, namely, of a despicable and cowardly tyrant, whose every toil has been undertaken for her sake. who has been rewarded by her smile and abashed by her frown, and two-thirds of whose spoil, holy or unholy, she has not so much appropriated as had thrown upon her.

"The Too Triumphant McKinley."

At a meeting of PALMER and BUCKNER Democrate in Boston, Mr. R. R. BOWKER of this city gave the Democrats of Massachusetts this advice:

"Save your votes. Don't throw them away on the too triumphant McKisler. Cast them where they can do good, for the men who have the making of the future in their hands."

That is, McKINLEY is going to be elected, anyway. Help build up a new Democratic machine against the so-called regular. The advice is worthy of a good civil-service reformer, like Mr. BOWKER. What does he mean by the "too triumphant" McKINLEY? Can the triumph of honesty be too great Can BRYAN and the abominations he represents be defeated by too large a majority ?

When the vote has been footed up the measure of the superiority of the forces which make for honesty and law will be exactly the measure of the excess of the Mc KINLEY vote over the BRYAN vote. The PALMER and BUCKNER vote will be dismissed as scattering. It will not be retained in the public mind, which will not bother with third parties. McKINLEY, so many votes; BEYAN, so many votes; that is the way the result will be remembered.

Every vote for McKinley is another page n the great object lesson that the country will have none of dishonesty and lawless ness. Only after an enormous triumph will the result be accepted as final. Make the triumph enormous. Make it monumental. Smash fraud terribly and once for all.

The great need of the country is that reck And chaos would follow, as is predicted to who advocate the election of Mr. M. Kisler, en. Joseph B. Dok.

This is the flippant and supercilious way i which a high official of the Government disposes of the great issue now before his fellow ditizens. Some commercial disturbance, he says, would follow the adoption of a silver basis, but financiers would then be able to calculate on the future. This is like saying that if a man fell off a church steeple to the ground, least know what to calculate on for the futureif he survived the fall.

The managers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad allowed all their employees who could be spared from duty to have the happiness of hearing Mr. BRYAN at Bloomington on Tuesday. Coercion! Intimidation! Is there no limit to the insolence of corporate wealth? Where is Jones? Jones ought to proclaim against the of forcing a man to vote for McKinley than to let him hear BRYAN?

The Hon, John W. Breidenthal is Chairman of the Populist State Committee of Kansas and one of the most fervid Populist philosophers of that former capital of Populism. He has issued an address. Of course. All Populist Chairmen do that as often as their strength will Chairmen do that as often as their strength will from voting. Careful inquiry of leading point.

This, of course, is no answer to Mr. Shearman, class of both parties satisfies me that Dickin.

It is merely abuse of him, and abuse for what dress is the disclosure of his opinion of son's estimate is 30 per cent, too high, while his he did not say. Mr. Frewen's dense ignorance the severity of the integrity of his party estimate of Republican defection is also too high. associates. "What we have to fear the most from now on," he says, "is the use of money. Our people will be hired to stay away from the poils." No wonder Mr. BREIDEN THAL shivers at the money power. He knows the weakness of his brethren. But he may compose himself. Nobody will buy his Populists, Knness, which they have bigred and dishonored so long, will smash them next Tuesday

We are having a unique spectacle in politics this year. Bayes at Moline. Yes, and you are making it of yourself.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a journal regarded as conservative and fair, surprises every generous mind when it speaks of Governor WILLIAM J. STONE of Missouri as "the one horse politician with the gum-shoe habit." Mr. STONE is a Popocrat of much real, but his emi nence as an orator entitles him to the most distinguished consideration. It is incorrect to call him a one-horse politician. He never rides less than four horses at a time, and the winder they plunge in different directions the faster does his heart beat for joy, ity "the gum-shoe habit" is meant the Governor's practice of ensurouding his singularly handsome feet in rubber shoes, come wet, come dry, is it a bad habit? Is it an unstatesmanlike habit? The late DANIEL PRATT, upon whose style Governor STONE'S is in many respects founded, always wore one rubber shoe and one "arctic." With characteristic modesty Governor Stone imitates, but not too slavishly, the great master and model of his own highly composite and mixed oratory. Governor STONE's experiment in the cross fertilization of nctaphors and similes should alone be enough to protect him from unjust criticism. But let the heathen rage. As Governor STONE would say, the brazes tooth of eavy cannot whip with its implous canker the undaunted bosom of rectitude, anchored like the needle to the pole, high on the everlasting breakwater, where the waves of detraction cannot come without drowning in their own venom."

It won't be at all strange if candidate Bayan outly go to sleep Incider for forty-eight hours after has voted.—Boston Goods. Candidate Buyan will be put to sleep Tuesday

The suggestion is made by one of Madrid's leading newspapers, E. Liberal, that the Spanish Government should take a vote of the people of Spain upon the question of abandoning Cuba. It is a sensible suggestion. As the Spanish young men are conscripted to fight in Cuba, as the enermous expenses of the war are levied upon every Spaniard, as the suffering caused by the war is felt in thousands of Spanish homes, it is proper that the Spanish people should be suited as to the continuance of the war.

It is manifestly the opinion of El Liberal that, if the proposed pithis its were taken in Spain, and if it were respected by the monarchy, the Cuban war would be brought to an end at once. Our Madrid contemporary's argument upon the subject leads directly to that opinion. us," it says, "ascertain the judgment of the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, the workingman, and the capitalist, regardless of the babble of the idler and the blockhead."

There is reason in this thought. A popular vote in Cuba might also be taken upon the same question. We believe that nine tenths of all the Cubans would vote in favor of to the New Woman such talk as this And we have no doubt that Gen. Gomez would seem antediluvian, Mr. Oakley would rebe giad to stop fighting long enough to permit the abandonment of their country by Spain

THE FACTS IN MICHIGAN. The Popocratic Pretensions Are All Non-

DETROIT, Oct. 27.—The Popocratic campaign managers, Messrs, Jones and Campau, profess to be very sanguine that Bryan will carry Michigan, and the latter has recently "stiffened" the spinal columns of his lieutenants and followers in this State by ladling out rather liberal al-

lowances of practical campaign arguments for use in the smaller cities and villages which Bryan did not reach, and which as a consequence were not "assessed." Just why these gentlemen should be so confident was not at first apparent. Careful inquiry now discloses the fact that Chairman Campau was not banking so much on Bryan enthusiasm

and support as he was on the bitter personal strife now going on between the Republican leaders and campaign managers on the one side and Mayor Pingree, the Republican nominee for Governor, on the other. Prior to the St. Louis Convention Mayor Pingree was an out-and-out silverite, and took not only decided but extreme ground in that respect. He had had for years past the Detroit Tribune-the leading Republican paper of the State-as an earnest champion and defender of all his "eccentricities" as Maror. "His Honor" was a candidate for Governor, and, by reason of having the shrewdest political managers who made effective combinations with State and local candidates-received the coveted nomination. He was obliged, however, to give in his adhesion to the St. Louis platform and agree that during the campaign he would not only stand on it, but would advocate it on the stump. He has made an active and thorough canvass of the State, but he bas not kept his pledges. He secured the necessary votes to nominate him largely on the faith of these pledges, and because it was believed his nomination would strengthen the national ticket, or, as Albert Pack, the street railway magnate of this city, his leading manager, expressed it, "would pull McKinley through."

Mayor Pingree's standing and influence with the Populists and silverites were counted as an all-important factor in not only "pulling Mc-Kinley through," but in saving two or three Congressional districts. As might have been expected with returning reason, the situation is low radically changed, and to-day it is a question whether or not McKinley and the Republican State Central Committee will be able to pull Pingree through "

In his letter of acceptance, Mayor Pingree announced that he accepted the St. Louis plat-form as orthodox and stood upon it. He has not so announced himself, however, during the campaign, either on the stump or in private conversation, and the charge is made by responsible persons that he has been "juggling" with the Bryan managers for their support, in return for which his influence would be quietly exerted for Bryan in quarters where it could be effectively done.

The sound-money Democrats, under the lead of Don M. Dickinson, have made and are now making a most enthusiastic campaign. A special train is now going over the route taken by Bryan in his "steeplechase" tour through the State. The "star" speaker is Col. Irish of California, and good results are confidently expected from their trip. The sound-money Democrats have nominated a State ticket, their candidate for Governor, Rufus P. Sprague, being a strong man of high character and ability. He will receive a respectable vote, as a ballot cast for him is the only way the sound-money Democrats can demonstrate their convictions and strength. So bitter, however, is the feeling against Pingree, not only on the part of sound-money Repubheans but of sound-money Demograts as well, throughout the entire State, that he will be badly "cut" on election day, not only quietly he would suffer some disturbance, but would at | but openly. This feeling is causing "His Honor" and managers great anxiety. The Tribune, his former supporter and defender, is now bitterly assailing him, and the large Populist and silver vote he expected will not materialize. His secretary is an enthusiastic supporter of Bryan, as are some of his closest friends and associates, and his "environment" is such that the Republican leaders and campaign managers do not trust Mr. Pingree as they otherwise would.

"His Honor" is a sturdy fighter, and, being Chicago and Alton. What surer way is there | aggressive and stubborn, he has many enemies in his own party who are doing their best to ties of the result, though all but the most en-Demogratic vote of 1892 will "bolt" Bryan, of which 40 per cent, will vote for McKinley, 10 per cent, for Palmer, and 5 per cent. refrain There are eighty-five counties in the State. Of this number a careful estimate, made after

seeing the figures of the two campaign commit- knows something about it. tees, satisfies me that Bryan will carry twentysix counties, which will give him 16,000 majority, and that Mckinley will carry fifty-nine counties with a majority of 38,000, thus leaving a majority of 22,000 for McKinley. So far as can now be seen, this is the balance sheet struck by conservative men of both parties. There is an "unknown quantity" which bothers the campaign managers, but it was so in 1890, 1892, and notably in 1894. The silver vote will be greatest in the purely agricultural counties, while the bulk of the labor vote in the larger cities, in spite of the opposition of the labor leaders, is reasonably certain to go to McKinley. There are two classes of voters who may be said to be almost solid for McKinley -i, r., the soldiers and ratiroad employees. From these two classes alone a gain of fully 8,000 votes for McEinley is expected. Every indication, so far as surface appearances are concerned, points to a majority for McKinley which will not fall below 40,000. Harrison had a plurality of 20,000 in 1802, and in 1804 the Republican plurality rose to 100,000. It is a question whether or not the "fusion" this year of all the proving elements against the Republican party then it will exceed 40,000.

will "fuse." If they do, the Republican ma-The Congressional result hinges on this condition of affairs. Anything like a complete fusion will lose three districts for the Republicans, who now have a solid delegation. But two districts, the Sixth and Tenth, are in doubt, and the Republicans have the best of the hances in both. Betting is practically at a stand-till, save at odds of 3 and 4 to 1 in favor McKinley, while a few bets have been made that Pingree runs 15,000 behind McKinley. All slong the line of the railroads Pingree will be badly cut, due to his declaration in favor of Jovernment ownership of all steam railways | money which they receive. and of municipal ownership and control of treet car lines, while the sound-money Republeans will undoubtedly hit him on account of his financial record and views.

Iowa, Nebraska, Minacsota

From the Ution Observer. The brainiest Democrat in the Northwest, the uddant of Tilden and Seymour and the interpreter to the West and the Northwest of their views on public questions for a quarter of a century, the founder of the commo Herald, and one who had high hopes of Bryan at the beginning of his career and helped him until he discovered him to be selfish and unsate and dangerous George L. Miller of Omaha. Writes to the co of the Linea Observer under date of Oct. 23, My DEan B. I write to say for your information and health that Iowa is as safe for Mckinley as Vermont,

and that Pryan is already beaten in his own State. Tell that big-brained and big-hearted man. Thomas L. James, what I tell you.

A letter from a Minneapolis newspaper man of twenty years of experience in editorial work mays Minnesota's vote is safe beyond doubt for sound money.

Educational Campaign Oralthology.

From the Conviers Journal.

The Kentucky Fryan hoodlums will find that Demo ratic rocaters are not hatched from rotten eggs. A Defection of Single Tax Socialists.

When the noisy Single Taxors tilve poor hilly R the slip. They but illustrate the adage Rate will leave a sinking ship.

THE POICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Clergyman's View. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Permit me

to thank THE Sun for its prompt denunciation of the shameful propositions of the Chicago platform, and its resolute stand against the enemiss of the republic who have lifted up the banner of Populism in opposition to all the best interests of the people. While many of us have not been able to agree in times past with all the sentiments expressed by THE SUN, we have always admired the terse, vigorous English of its editorials, and it is a satisfaction to men of all parties (except the party of dishonor and reandiation) to feel that the power of discussion and of invective, of which it is so abundantly possessed, is exerted in the most serious crisis since the days of secession, in favor of just and equitable finance, stable principles of govern-

ment, and high patriotic purposes.

Senator Hill lost the chance of his life when he suddenly mislaid his backbone after the adlournment of the Chicago Convention, just at a time when a great many people had begun to think a great deal more of him because of his stand in that Convention. He had there brought forward a saving clause that the proposed legislation in the interest of "silver" should not be made to apply to "existing contracts;" but he was not listened to for a moment. That single fact, apart from all the complexities and sinuosities of political argument, is enough to show the real spirit of that Populistic movement and to disgust all honest men with such sophistical manceuvring. It shows that its purpose is private and public repudiation.

Meanwhile THE SUN has been a tower of strength to the cause of sober reasoning and honest money. Who has anything against sliver as sliver? The question is not one of mere metallic composition; it is not a question of bimetallism, but of bimorality. C. A. S. DWIGHT. CLOSTER, Oct. 27.

The Detained Armentans.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A newspaper paragraph this morning refers to "the 157 Armenian immigrants, whose deportation under the Federal statute of March, 1891, has been demanded." This is a complete misapprehension of the case. The 157 Armenians now detained at Ellis Island are not immigrants, but political exiles; and the Federal statute of March 3, 1891, which specifies the excluded classes, expressly provides that "nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or exclude persons convicted of a political offence, notwithstanding said political ofence may be designated as a 'felony, crime, infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude,' by the laws of the land whence

he came, or by the court convicting." The case of the Armenian refugees comes within the purview of this provision of the statute referred to, and I have no doubt it will be so decided judicially should the Commissioner of Immigration further delay the release of the men over whom, I believe, he has no legal jurisdiction.

The immigration laws are wise, and they should be enforced against those to whom they apply. It would, however, be a disgrace if it were true that a statute of this country prohibited the admission of political offenders or exiles or refugees. Happily, however, there is an express statutory provision excepting such persons from the excluded classes.

45 Wall Street, Oct. 28. S. C. Kebadian,

Mr. Moreton Frewen Loses His Temper. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Shearman informs the London Times that I reckoned Pennsylva-nia's electoral vote for Mr. Bryan. When challenged he refers me, in THE BUN of hast Saturday, to my letter in the Istily News of July the 25th. I have referred to this letter.

Mr. Shearman is inventive. I wrote of the Pennsyl

vania farm vote; I was referring only to the farmers' votes "in such a mighty Republican stronghold as Pennsylvania." There is not a word about Pennsyl-vania going Democratic. What I thought then I think new, that the farm vote even in Pennsylvania will show how strongly the United States farmer feels on the subject of allser. The Democrats who came from Pennsylvania to the Fifty third Congress may come to the Fifty fifth. We shall see. I have no objection to your literary Thersites; I am in good company. According to Mr. Shearman, the United States Senate is for sale. the United States Su-

preme Court bench is packed. Such is pretty Fanny's way when writing to the London Times. In Alabam compass his defeat. This adds to the uncertain- Mr. Shearman assures the Times (Sept. 11) "there are nineteen counties lying in one block "without a bank thusiastic Bryan supporters here concede the Is was left for the United States Consul at Birming State to McKinley by a small majority. Don ham Mr. deorge Parker, to show in the Times of Sept.
M. Dickinson claims that 55 per cent, of the 25 tout every county in Alabama, save two onlyeither has a bank or is neighbored by a county which has a bank. Yours fulllifully. Moneron Friewen.

This, of course, is no answer to Mr. Shearman. of our political situation may be excusable in him as an Englishman; but it does not justify him in railing at Mr. Shearman because he

Are They Managers to Be Trusted !

To the Epiton of The Sis-Sir: Every nation is a susiness concern. In America we are all partners and our capital, whether it be the labor of our hands er brains, our savings or property in larger measure. is intrusted to the business managers, in other words, the Government, whose duty is to give us the best possible returns. If a Government does not give sat-isfactory returns it has failed, and should be replaced by a new set of managers. If a set of men, candidates for election, so shake the

confidence of the country by their utterances that the more danger of their election produces "hard times," how are they likely to succeed as managers? Would you intrust your savings to them? Would you like to work in a concern they managed? The increase of trade, the extension of manufacturing, are only possible when credit can be obtained. Who will give credit if the men pledged to violate the obligations of

credit are in power?

Every schoolboy knows that nine-tenths of all legitimate business and macty-five per cent of all ex-tension or increase of trade or manufactures are facturers cannot go ahead, what becomes of the workman? If the workman cannot buy food, what becomes of the farmer? Capitalists can, and will, leave the country; foreign investors can look for a saler nation; rich men everywhere can escape; even with heavy loss they will not lack food or shell ter; but what of the people whose very existence depends on work? If you and your family are starylar, will it help them to know that Mr. Eich has had o give up his carriage ! If you cannot pay rent, w! It be a shelter to you to know that your late employer has lost his factory, and gone to live cheaply in some secluded place? NEW YORK, Oct. 27,

Another Workingman's Appeal.

To the Editon of Tax Sun-Sic: Fake dollars are not wanted by intelligent and honorable workingmen They desire and they demand honest money as pay for henest time and toil given by them, and in return they are willing to grant unto others the same good The fake or false dollars that eliver mine owner

would impose upon the public are not intended to make the workingman more prosperous, whether he is a mechanic or farmer; but such spurious money is reads intend of for making a certain class of rich men attit richer and more powerful in their greedy readers of the powerful base corruption of our position again tem, which is established and should be maintained

for the welfare of all the people.

Workingmen, beware of Townt allverdollars, and as you wille your life and liberty yote solidly against every man who would fore; you to be thus defrauded New York, Oct. 28.

A Workingman's Change.

To the Forton of The Sex-Sir: I have been following up politics for the last two months, and ask you to printing of hion that McEinley and Hobert are the right men. They would slow their attitty the first year, and I hope the prople will vote for I have been sound for allver for the last eight

years, but have now changed, as I know that if dryen and sewall are elected, the entire country will be runed. If workingmen have sense they will vote for the faithful and true men, McKinley and Hobart. NEW YORK, Det. 28.

Every Vote Necessary.

To the Editor of The Sex-Mar. You are doing the cause of McKinley harm by writing of the absolute surcusse of his election. I know several that are going out of tow stor; election because they say it is so sire bound the gong over and over again Nothing is decided until the votes are cast and unted, and no man can neglect the duty of voting for Mckinley, without danger. I feel atrougly that you should at once and over and over again tell peo-ple that the election is not won until their vote is cast and counted correctly. T. Alpred Varion. BROOKLYK, OCL 24.

WARLIER PREPARATIONS IN CAM

Mennwhile the Question of Independence Comes Up Again for Interested Dis MONTREAL, Oct. 27,-There is an incompatibility between the information received in Canada from England, from apparently good sources, regarding an intended increase in the British North American squadron and the con-tradiction just telegraphed from London on the authority of the British Admiralty. The disclosure of the intention to augment the squadron was probably only premature, and is contradicted because it would be, to say the least, up diplomatic to be known to be making warliks preparations along the United States frontier preparations along the United States frontier and coast just at the moment delicate negatiations were in progress for a treaty of arbitration, and there appeared no immediate pression of England going to war with any other great naval power. Whether the contradiction is to be taken seriously or not, the warlike activity prevaining at Halifax and in Vancouver's island at Esquimalt, in putting both these clares into a complete state of defence or to serve as bases of naval operations, cannot be ignored. At list fax the various works are being connected in sunker cables that are taking the place of the old overhead wires, the torpedo holds at the old overhead wires, the torpedo holds at the entrance of the harbor and other points require only the order to be made ready to receive an enemy's ships, and the lookout stations on the coast are being equipped as if for an expected war. The same on the Pacific case. It is seen necessarily in view of hostilities with the finited war. The same of the Facht can necessarily in view of heatilities with it States that all this is being done, but as well to make a note of them. The state of affairs in Europe and Engand condition compel the English Govern doubt, to get ready for ace, eventually Mes nwhile an animated discussion of

Mes while an animated discussion of it it on of independence has been started in ent papers in Ontario and Quebec. It was good effect in accustoming the Canadiple to the idea, and preparing their for iment when it will become inevitable, or further step of annexation. The liaming Times wants to wait until the popular attained eight times its present dimensional La Patrie of this city, much the most also of the French papers in Canada, thinkently, it says: "The English yoke pour making commercial treaties, and our relations are overlooked and directed." our making commercial treaties, and our foreign relations are overlooked and directed by high and, who looks first to her own interests and then gives attention to ours when she has the time. The English yoke may drag us into trouble, as in the case of the Venezuela imbroglio it raised hostility between us and the United States, which is in progress of fortifying its frontier and studying the best methods for invading our territory in case of war with England. * * The interests of England and the ties that hold us in subjection to that country the better it will be." This extract from an interesting article, written in a calm and judicial manner, contains the pith of the case, but does not, of course, suit the U. E. L. and Angiomaniac element, which is beginning to feel formaniac element, which is beginning to feel for maniac element, which is beginning to from comfortable and cannot bear to h from comfortable and cannot hear to have the subject even discussed. The support received from the French settled in the United States is greatly encouraging those among the French here who are in favor of an early separation from England, and the friendity and parirotic tone of Le Patrie prevents the English-speaking element from taking exception to its method of conducting the controversy. It would only need a rapprochement between the Irish and French of Canada, who form the solid majority along with the nativeborn English element whose eyes are open to the evils and disadvantages of the colomial connection, to accomplish the object as soon as they are satisfied of its expediency, which the greater number of them are. The difficulties between the French and Irish are of old standing, but number of them are. The difficulties between the French and Irish are of old standing, but they are not insurmountable, and circumstances are such that they may come together on that question quicker than is generally apprehended.

Mother Earth's Prophecy of Good Times, From the Courier-Journal.

From the Courier-Journal.

The discovery made by a youth near Indianapolis angurs well for the election of Mr. Mc-Kinley in November. The prediction is made by no other prophet than Mother Earth, and the prophety is unnifested in the seeds of a squash. About a month ago a small boy named strail, residing at 114 Deloes street, Indianapolis, say presented by a playmate with a large squash. The youth carried the gourd home to his mother, who, on cotting it onen, found the seeds, always white and with perfectly smooth surfaces, strangely carved, and with a gilded edge about both faces. There were 250 seeds in all in the squash, and these were thoroughly dried and cleaned by Mrs. Strahl.

squash, and these were thoroughly dried and cleaned by Mrs. Strahl.

Mrs. Strahl is not at all superstitious, but was puzzled by the appearance of the strange maras on the seeds, and concluded to examine them closely under a strong magnifying glass. To her surprise, she found that some of the letters of the English alphabet were on the seeds. After each seed had been inspected, those in which were discovered the letters were senarated from the others and were found to be incribed with the letters of McKinley's same.

These seeds are in the possession of Mrs. C. C. Holloway and are now on exhibition at the Republican headquarters on deferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. They may be seen there to-day. be seen there to-day.

One Woman's Inexpensive Watch.

From the Detroit Ivee Iveas. They were sipping chocolate at a cafe and talking of watches.

"I have carried my watch for ten years," said the sentor member of the party, "and it has never cost me a penny for repairs."

"Mercy!" exclaimed another one, "how did you manage?"

"I took care of it. You know men are always. took care of it. You know men are always Those care of it. You know men are a making disagreeable remarks about we watches, and when my histand gave my he said it would probably be cut of order of the time. And I just made up my maken which that there was one woman world who knew how to take care of a ward to be a superior of the time.

Never, I dropped it several times at 554, but it didn't show any marks."

he works never get out of order

orks inside. Have you never broken

mainspring?"
in never look inside,"
itut how do you wind it?"
idon't wind it. That's how I take care of it. and keep it nice."

They all stared a moment. Then they said, "Oh, you clever thing," and adjourned size die.

How Papa Said Grace. Fro m the Buffalo Courier.

"At our house the other night we had a Methodist minister to tea," said a friend. "The Dominie said grace, and when he ceased ask of the blessing the 4-year-old daughter of the limit who sat opposite the minister, looked up I said: 'That's not the kind of grace my papa says. What kind of grace does your papa

Absent Ones Remembered.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A well-known young lawyer is credited with naking a harmless bull at a banquet given by a making a harmless bull at a banquet given by a ocal organization not many nights ago. To acts were called for and to the young lawyer feet the honor of suitably remembering the absent friends. This is the way leadmounced if Our absent friends—how soon we would show them the depth of our regret at their di-sence if they were only here with us to-such ly caught on to the bull until some time a life

Week Days and Sundays in Maytown.

From the Maytown (Kg.) Missi Our Police Judge has strayed or stolen. Any theorems to ankfully received.

Mr Tauline of Jackson was visiting in town but 'af and Monday. You will hear more about it so the Just after freaching some "amort Alexa" 14: to shoot him a few rounds near the church. Rogers and family moved to Go dall's

Chapel yesterday. No better neighbors ever 1071 ABF To day about 200 mounted men will meet to also T A. Fitzpatrick between Frenchburg and Unescort him to the latter place, where he will have a frees lyer absect

unday even ng after proaching Robert Wills and Ben Gosney from a play got to licks, when a self-drew his knife and out Wills under the left and a sing the leventh rib. Dr. J. W. Kendrick areas a selfound and says it is not necessarily danger to

Straight Reports from Chicago

Were it not for the fact it was the correspondent leago of The bus who sent the startling from that city to the effect that unless seseen providence intervenes, Chicago, before her 3, will be the scene of a bloody rist inby the Bryanit's and Altgeldians, we she thought news of such a character a come knowing personally The Soa's able correspond that point, and knowing that The Soa does no canar is, we must believe that Bryan's and followers are desperate indiced. We trust followers are desperate indeed. some and consequent order will prevail a but how significant it is that the socialisthe anarchistic ship, of which Bryan is Cal Altheid first mate, should threaten in their self to carry but practice the doctrines which their in 4 rs have been promulgating.

Lived Nearly Six Score Years.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Pannersovno, W. Va., Oct. 25.—Catherine Customberry, colored died at Chilicothe to day at the vemerkable agent 11d years, the was be ounty, Va., in 1780, and the records of the show that, in 170%, at the age of 12 years the was purchased by a man named Craigen. Ilving hear Moorneid, in what is now West Virginia.

Safety from sewer gas. Have your plumbing tested, by the smoke test. C. F. Wingate, 119 Pearl at 414